

50X1

50X1

50X1

50X1

50X1

**Page Denied**

50X1

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1

REPORT NO. 

50X1

COUNTRY USSR (Kirgiz SSR)

DATE DISTR. 13 Jan 1955

SUBJECT 1. Living Conditions in Kalininskoye  
2. Medical and Sanitation Facilities

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE OF INFORMATION 

50X1

REFERENCES:

PLACE ACQUIRED 

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1 Living Conditions

1. Following World War II and up until 1949, there was a serious food shortage in Kalininskoye (N 42-50, E 73-52). A rationing system existed until 1949 but there was little or no food in the stores from 1945 to 1947. The only food that was available for sale was that brought into the market place by the kolkhoz workers. This food was sold either legally or on the black market. The shortage of grains was so acute that even the kolkhoz workers were forced to wait in long lines for bread. The residents mostly ate corn patties made from corn grown in their gardens. Generally speaking, very few people had enough to eat up until 1947, when food became available in increasing quantities.   
50X1  in spring 1953, there was more than sufficient food available for anyone who could afford to pay for it. Food prices were very high but the people ate considerably better in 1953 than in 1947; meat was still scarce and considered a luxury for the average resident of Kalininskoye. Most residents grew their own vegetables and owned one or two pigs, goats, or other domestic animals, to improve their own food situation.
2. The housing situation in 1953 differed little from 1947. Most of the families in the town continued to live in one or two-room mud huts of very simple construction. The floors of these huts were earthen. There was no electricity, sewage, or water system in any of the living quarters and only some of the main administrative buildings had electricity. The new homes under construction seemed to show no improvements and were of the same construction as the other mud huts.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1

-2-

3. The average resident of Kalininskoye had only two shirts, one or two pairs of trousers, one jacket or overcoat, and one or two pairs of shoes at the end of World War II. For two or three years after the war, there was no clothing available in the stores. The only place a person could buy any clothes was at the market place and they were second-hand; however, they were in great demand. Most of the clothing worn by the people at this time was from captured or confiscated German stores. Male residents in the service sent home captured German uniforms, boots, etc., and many of these found their way into the black market. Captured German uniforms continued to be worn for several years following World War II. Clothing became available in sufficient quantities in 1953 but was of very poor quality; it was priced so high that most of the people could not afford to buy it. Although the average resident of Kalininskoye was better clothed in 1953 than in 1947, he still owned only two or three changes of clothing.

#### Medical and Sanitation Facilities

4. [redacted]  
The polyclinic at the sugar combine was merely an "in-patient set up".<sup>1</sup> Most patients were required to go through the polyclinic before being admitted to the Kalininskoye City Hospital. This hospital had a surgery, EENT section, therapy ward, X-ray section, VD ward, and other unknown sections and wards; however, source could not elaborate on the facilities or treatment at the hospital. Although there was no maternity home in Kalininskoye, the city hospital had a maternity ward. There was no nursery home in the town but there was an orphanage.

5. When a kolkhoznik or a member of his family became ill, he was required to report to the polyclinic located at the sugar combine.<sup>1</sup> If the examination at the polyclinic disclosed a serious illness, the patient was admitted to the Kalininskoye City Hospital. There was no medical aid, except possibly first aid, at any of the kolkhozy in the area. Although both the polyclinic and the city hospital had limited transportation, source believed it was highly improbable that this transportation was used to pick up seriously-ill kolkhozniki. Kolkhozniki got to the hospital by their own means. Although medical care was not overly abundant in Kalininskoye, source felt that it was adequate.

6. The only prevalent diseases in Kalininskoye and its vicinity, known to source, were tuberculosis and malaria. There was considerable VD, especially gonorrhea, among the civilian population of the Kirgiz SSR. [redacted] this was true throughout the USSR; however, he could give no percentages or estimates of its prevalence. Soviet authorities tried to keep the spread of VD under control. In the USSR, it was necessary to name the source of the disease before treatment was given. Certain areas and towns were noted for the prevalence of VD. Chop (N 48-25, E 22-11), a border crossing point for troops entering Austria, was one of these and source believed that most of the VD among Soviet troops in Austria originated there. He could give no estimate on the amount of VD among military forces stationed in the USSR.

7. [redacted] birth control was not practiced among young Kirgiz couples. Abortions were illegal and the offender was severely punished. Large families were encouraged. Mothers received an award of 50 rubles for each newborn child; mothers with six or seven children were given medals.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1

-3-

8. There was no water system in Kalininskoye with the exception of the one at the sugar combine. The town had to rely on water wells found on most streets; there was usually one well to an entire street. The water obtained from these wells was potable and was used for drinking and cooking. The water supply was nearly always inadequate except for rainy periods. Water for washing was drawn from a rivulet which ran through the town but there were times when this rivulet was completely dry. Water conservation in Kalininskoye was of the utmost importance.
9. There was no sewage system in the whole town, even at the more important government institutions and administrative buildings. Each private dwelling, and even some public buildings, had outhouses.
10. [redacted] no infectious animal diseases in the vicinity of Kalininskoye. Each kolkhoz in the Kalininskoye area had a veterinary service headed by a veterinarian. This service [redacted] was sufficiently adequate to handle any veterinarian problems of the kolkhoz. [redacted] The Kalininskiy Rayon Executive Committee (rayispolkom) also had a veterinary service. [redacted] residents who owned cattle were required to have them inoculated from time to time at the request of the service but did not know what constituted the inoculations; however, [redacted] people owning the cattle had to pay a fee for this service.

50X1

CONFIDENTIAL